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## *From the Contents:*

FURTHER COMMENTS ON BALKAN CO-OPERATION

LABOUR PARTY AT THE CROSS-ROADS

*M. Mijović*

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND SOUTH AFRICA

*J. Hatch*

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC MONTENEGRO

PRESIDENT TITO'S STATEMENT ON THE UNITED  
NATIONS DAY

ADVERTISEMENTS

## CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES AT XV SESSION OF U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By Leo MATES

Two resolutions of the non-aligned countries, one reflecting the will of the majority in fact and the other in form also, struck a new note in the work of the United Nations General Assembly. Countries not linked to blocs came forward as active factors in initiating the easing of international tension, showing that they neither desired that the cold war should continue, nor that they should be witnesses to it; and that they refused to be forced to base their attitude on any fait accompli or on any situation created in the course of the cold war and according to its logic.

This determination had been manifest before the beginning of the Session, when the heads of these countries agreed that it was necessary to attend the Assembly and take an active part in it. It was felt on the first day of the debate, when President Tito made his speech, and, later, through the speeches of President N'Krumah, Nasser, Sukarno, Nehru and others. The two resolutions, one being limited to an appeal for the establishment of contact between the heads of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the other constituting in fact, an appeal for the discontinuation of the cold war, were undoubtedly actions of the greatest importance.

How necessary this initiative was, on the one hand, and what a reflection of something new, bold and contrary to routine

it was in the work of this world organization, on the other hand, was shown by the reaction to the first resolution of the powers engaged in the cold war. On hearing the proposal, neither side responded to the appeal. When the resolution came before the Assembly, the Western Powers made use of procedural manoeuvres to make it impossible to express the will of the majority by passing the resolution, while the East European countries abstained from voting and thus dissociated themselves from the resolutions of the non-aligned countries. Certain detached phrases torn from the context of the resolution nevertheless obtained 42 votes, while 37 delegates voted against it. As the complete wording of the resolution was not put to the vote, this did not reflect the actual mood of the delegates.

Without entering into details of the procedure, it may be said that it was soon proved impossible to minimize the political significance of this action through short-sighted manipulation of the clauses of the standing orders. The application of such methods showed that the opponents of the resolution feared its being put to the vote and wished to avoid this by all possible means. It was clear that voting against the resolution or abstinence from voting would not have the desired effect, and it was still less possible to persuade individual delegations to do either of these. The proceedings in connection with this resolution were thus an avowal of the political defeat of those who opposed it.



This, however, indicates two important facts: first, the logic and dynamics of the cold war force its participants to judge every international act through the mirror of cold-war interests. Second, the opponents of the resolution have not realized that its significance lies in its content and in the international role of its proposers, and not in its actual fate as a result of procedural conflict.

These circumstances made the historical importance of this action of the non-aligned countries still more manifest, and made the initiative of the five countries the dominant factor of this Session. The second resolution, which had wider political connotations, was shortly afterwards passed unanimously. The experience of the first resolution was too recent for the repetition of such miscalculated steps.

This affirmation of the policy of the non-aligned countries for the relaxation of international tension and the liquidation of the cold war was an expression of the anxiety caused by developments in the international situation — which had occurred not only this year but in previous years. Five years ago, at the summit meeting at Geneva in the summer of 1955, prospects for the suspension of the cold war were reviewed. The people of all the five continents, concerned about the future of their countries, their families and their own existence, regarded the resolutions and proclamations of this Conference as the prelude to better times and to mean that the most responsible statesmen, through mutual co-operation, would take it upon themselves to lead the world gradually away from the brink of war and ruin.

Five years passed — years of unrest, conflict and resumption of the cold war. It was difficult to believe after all this that meetings of the big powers could settle existing conflicts and issues, and create a basis for constructive co-operation with the equal participation of all nations. Still, the preliminaries and the convening of this year's meeting of the big four at Paris seemed to herald a new effort to get together, after a delay of several years. But the Paris meeting did not even get as far as forming an agenda. The failure was complete.

Insistence upon analysing the reasons and responsibility for the Paris failure by the participating countries is understandable, and the public has been able by now to obtain a fairly clear picture of the responsibility and to judge the arguments put forward. It would not have been reasonable to pass over these circumstances, but it was unreasonable to think that this would satisfy all those who realised the danger inherent in the situation. The initiative of the uncommitted countries in the United Nations was an obvious reflection of this concern about the future, in view of recent developments in international relations, and with the Paris failure as the point of departure. In the light of the experience of recent years, the statements of the most prominent statesmen of the independent countries regarding the need for the broad and active participation of the representatives of all peoples, in efforts to free all nations from pressure and from fear of the future, were convincing and realistic.

The antagonism to the first resolution of the five nations shown by the big powers does not necessarily mean that there is no hope for constructive co-operation between them. The cause of this antagonism should rather be sought in the fact that there are still people who do not realize that the cold war does not solely concern its own protagonists, but affects all countries — and not only because of the threat of war it contains.

Consequently, it is evident that the activity of the uncommitted countries cannot be directed against this or that side or

even against the big powers in general. Their speeches and resolutions clearly showed their willingness to cooperate with all countries for the solution of existing problems, or at least in the prevention of further deterioration of present relations.

At this year's U. N. Assembly it has been, of course, impossible to achieve much in the way of practical results so far. Those which may be expected in the Assembly's further work are more likely to concern methods for the solution of individual questions rather than the consideration of essential ones. This refers above all to the most important questions — disarmament and colonialism. These, as well as the other crucial problems, are overshadowed by the cold war to an extent which makes any serious advance towards essential solutions improbable while one of the protagonists is practically without a head of state (The new American president takes office only early next year.)

In the meantime the Assembly has been carrying on its work and discussing its copious agenda in various committees. The atmosphere is becoming "normal" in many respects, that is to say, the well-known debates are being continued in the circle of the usual delegates. Still, even this normal work is being performed in halls that look somehow unusual, for they are crowded, and full of tables and chairs for the delegates. It is obvious that their designers did not foresee such an increase in the membership of the United Nations.

But overcrowded halls are not the only reminder of this. It is becoming increasingly clear that there are many things to be adapted in the Organization, in the light of developments which have brought so many new delegates into this building.

This influx of new members, resulting from the liberation of many peoples (first in Asia and now in Africa), from colonial dependence, reflects the fundamental changes brought about in the world by the broad and irresistible Liberation Movement of the colonial peoples after the Second World War. This Liberation Movement developed abreast with the cold war and the bloc division. The forces which found such powerful expression at the beginning of this year's Assembly are largely the product of the trend to banish colonialism from the world stage.

The activity of the uncommitted countries in the present international situation could hardly have been conceived and certainly would not have assumed proper dimensions if the new states, interested more than anybody in constructive international co-operation and the preservation of peace, and not hampered by bloc limitations from understanding the situation and pledging themselves for the suspension of the cold war, the arms race and all other consequences of bloc division, had not come forward.

These newly liberated countries are faced with tremendous difficulties caused by the need for rapid economic and social development. Many of them are still in many respects dependent on aid from the advanced countries, and even from their former metropolises, but they have nevertheless shown extraordinary maturity in assessing the international situation. Although insufficiently developed in their economies and weak in military power, by the independence of their foreign policy and the unity of their basic outlook, without any bloc constraint, they have created a powerful position both for themselves and for the policy of active co-existence.

The increased number of the non-aligned countries reveals the obsolescence of colonialism and proves at the same time the hopelessness of the bloc policy. Not even the unprecedented growth of the economic, technical and war potential of the



most highly developed countries, with all their attempts and their pressure, can turn the peoples of these often quite underdeveloped states from their uncommitted position, and align them with some bloc formation. The respect the representatives of bloc policy show, sometimes even involuntarily, for the attitude of these countries reflects growing realization that the world cannot be moulded into formations headed by the big powers. This recognition has been particularly marked in the course of this United Nations Assembly, especially in connection with the resolutions mentioned, and after them; and though in a sense this recognition is forced, it reflects the lasting value of the actions of the leaders of the uncommitted countries at the outset of the Session.

Until recently the demand of the non-aligned countries for active participation in the settlement of all vital international problems as directly concerned partners, was simply refused without hesitation, and a great many crucial questions were treated as the big powers' private concern. Even debates at such forums as the United Nations Assembly were evaded, for there every member country of the organization is inevitably represented. Today such a proceeding is inconceivable, and yet there are those who suggest the possibility of a third bloc.

It goes without saying that the world cannot be divided into three blocs, and it is equally obvious that it cannot be divided into two. To treat the joint actions of the non-aligned countries as preliminary to the formation of a new bloc organization is the product of an attitude which cannot grasp active co-operation between independent countries, which is, in fact

the common feature in the policies of these countries — a feature they wish to develop by their contribution to a universal world conception of peaceful co-existence.

Lasting success in this field will depend on the further efforts and persevering actions on the world scene of the majority formed at the beginning of this year's United Nations Session. These efforts will meet with difficulties but, after the successful breaking of the ice this autumn, it may be expected that their activity will be facilitated both in the understanding and harmonizing of viewpoints, thanks to the experience gained in New York. But it would be a mistake to believe that in efforts to surmount the cold war, only the non-aligned countries should be reckoned upon as active political factors. It should be realised that the success achieved by the non-aligned countries at the United Nations Assembly this year is also the result of a profound crisis in the policy of cold war, which is reflected more and more distinctly in the attitude of the countries that cannot be considered as being linked to blocs, and in an increasingly strong tendency to oppose the cold war within the bloc countries.

The joint action of the five leaders this autumn was not limited by the boundaries of their own or any other countries. It was above all the expression of the wish of the man in the street to ensure for himself a better and safer future through the consolidation of international relations, and of the wish of the most progressive social circles in every country to promote progressive social development and to protect such through the stabilization of peace.

## CURRENT TOPIC

### Further Comments on Balkan Co-Operation

ALL initiative for the improvement of international relations, and particularly when the region in which Yugoslavia is situated is concerned, always meets with her sincere support. Yugoslavia has seven neighbours — a fact providing sufficient reason for the particular interest she takes in international relations on the Balkan territory. In her foreign policy Yugoslavia has always aimed at having the best possible relations with her neighbours, for the destiny of every country, including Yugoslavia, is linked in the first place with that of the neighbouring countries. It is a well-known fact that a sound foreign policy must always be started on the borders of one's own country. The efforts made by Yugoslavia in this direction and the results achieved in her relations with her neighbours are, we believe, well known.

This question has always been of steady interest to Yugoslavia, and not a matter for political opportunism, of whatever kind. Besides this Yugoslavia does not belong to any bloc, and she can therefore direct her foreign policy in this way at all times and at every moment, regardless of the interests of any wider military or political alliance.

For all these reasons, the foreign policy of Yugoslavia, the policy of active co-existence, is the basis for the consolidation

of her relations with her neighbours, which, as is known, have been submitted to many serious trials. Despite differences in social systems, these efforts have led to constructive results in her relations with the neighbouring countries, and confirmed the success in practice of the principle of the policy of co-existence.

"In recent times much has been said about the need for an agreement between the Balkan countries for an atom-free zone in the Balkans. This initiative is constructive in itself and we have welcomed it. But proposals of this kind are not the only means of improving relations in the Balkans. There are certainly many others" said Edvard Kardelj in his speech at Skopje on October 6, confirming the attitude of the Yugoslav Government, which had been stated several times before: "The idea of an atom-free zone in the Balkans is undoubtedly a constructive one. But relations in the Balkans being only part of a wider international policy, we all know that this aim cannot be realized between today and tomorrow."

An impatient radio commentator — not from a radio station of a Balkan country — interpreted this statement "authoritatively" (how could it have been otherwise), implying



that this attitude meant that "the creation of an atom-free zone in the Balkans and in the Adriatic Sea was dependent on the settlement of international problems in general."

But what was pointed out by Vice-President Kardelj was that in fact ways are open even at this moment for the improvement of international relations, for creating greater mutual trust between the Balkan countries, and for developing their active co-operation, without waiting for conditions in which greater and more important initiative might mature. But those who regard the proposal of the atom-free zone as the sole and only means of improving co-operation between the Balkan nations are not concerned with those "trifling" and "insignificant" questions which are still open and unsettled in their mutual relations and which, when solved, would bring higher aspects of co-operation within reach more quickly.

We cannot and must not shut our eyes to facts, to reality, if we have the solution of problems in relations between the Balkan nations, countries and governments really at heart. Is there, for instance, any example of worse relations of one country with another than those of Albania with Yugoslavia, owing to an incomprehensible campaign against all that is Yugoslav, a campaign which is still on, with undiminished vehemence? Is it not high time that those to whom the improvement of relations between the Balkan countries is of real consequence, should say something about this and also about everything that hinders normal, good-neighbourly, cordial and sincere co-operation between the Balkan peoples, so greatly desired and striven for by Yugoslavia? Without entering into details of Albania's attitude towards Yugoslavia, which are more

or less known to the international public from her treatment of Yugoslav diplomats and sick persons, to her assaults, ranging from daily attacks in the press to infiltration of agents into Yugoslavia, — the question of the general level of bilateral relations between the Balkan states should be raised.

And a number of vital problems, still open and pending, concerned with borders, minorities etc., must also be solved in order to create that atmosphere of trust indispensable for the promotion of neighbourly feelings, to say nothing of the carrying into effect of far more important proposals for Balkan co-operation.

In this connection the existent forms of regional co-operation, now reduced to such special problems as plant and herb protection and the like should be recalled, in order that it may be realised how many serious and constructive efforts still have to be made to create pre-conditions for better, wider and more sincere relations between the Balkan countries. It is particularly important to stop the anti-Yugoslav campaign, whatever name it may be given, and on whosever's behalf it may be conducted, for as long as it lasts it is difficult to talk seriously about improvement of relations.

The test of the sincere efforts towards more radical consolidation and normalization of relations between the Balkan countries is the achievement of the best possible bilateral relations between the individual countries through a rapid solution of pending problems and the removal of obstacles in the way of such development. Such steps will bring nearer the achievement of higher forms of co-operation between the Balkan peoples.

M. M.

## VIEWS AND OPINIONS

### Labour Party at the Cross-Roads

By Milorad MIJOVIĆ

THE regular annual conference of the Labour Party at Scarborough is over, but the problems of the Party's programme have remained unsolved. Regardless of the results of the voting on the basic questions and resolutions at the last conference (nationalization and nuclear armament), the profound crisis of the party, both political and concerning its programme, which became still more acute after last year's defeat of the Labour Party and which has lasted for a year with more or less the same intensity, cannot be really said to have ceased even now. On the contrary, the vehemence of the conflict between two basic tendencies in the movement and the members who are leading them, rose to its extreme height at this year's conference and is still being continued. The conference did not give an unanimous reply to the questions concerning the course of the further struggle of the Party for the socialist objectives in Great Britain, and succeeded still less in securing at least the support of a great majority, if not of all, for a determined internal and foreign policy. Consequently the crisis is still in progress. It seems that it will last

until the Labour Party has found suitable replies to questions imposed by the present social development of Great Britain and her international relations, as will represent to a clear alternative to the conservative attitude. Without this it is difficult to judge the outlook for the consolidation of the situation within the party itself, and the possibility of a more marked influence of the Labour Party on the internal and foreign policy of the country, and it is almost impossible to judge the prospects of its returning power.

Such long and vehement debates on the principles to serve as the basis for questions of theory and programme are new in the Labour Party, at least in recent times. As it is known, the Labour Party has always been, in fact, pragmatical, empirical and practical in its attitude, in spite of its statute adopted after the First World War, and these aspects have been extolled by some as its merits. It has even been said that the English are not theoretically minded, so that too much insistence on theories and programmes from another period and for other conditions might become a dogmatic brake checking a



policy based on facts — a policy which should be formulated so to say from day to day.

The consecutive defeats of the Labour Party at the parliamentary elections, unprecedented in the recent political history of Great Britain, has brought about a serious crisis of this essentially pragmatic policy of the Party, since it was obvious that the causes of the failure do not lie in tactical mistakes or in the fact that the overwhelming majority of the press and the propaganda machinery was in favour of the Conservatives, but that something far more serious and profound was involved. All this forced the Labour Party to re-assess its basic programme regarding internal and foreign policy. Every debate, if at all serious, was concerned with this fundamental question. Although even before the elections there were Labour members who doubted that the Party would be able to win the elections with the policy it conducted, there was no general and public debate on this Policy until after the failure. Up to the Scarborough Conference and even after it the debates were confined to two basic questions: the question of nationalization, which was in a way the concentrate of all the questions of the political strategy and tactics of the Labour Party on the internal plane, and the question of nuclear armament, entailing all problems of foreign policy. The second question gained in importance and intensity during the whole of last year.

After the Parliamentary elections, almost the whole press endeavoured, through an intensive campaign, to persuade people that what was rejected by the British voters was in fact nationalization: the principle of public ownership of the means of production and socialism; and that the character of the party, its programme, its name, in a word everything that suggested the Labour Party and its objectives, should be changed without delay. It was asserted that "The wealthy society" created in Great Britain made it possible to improve everyone's living conditions by increased wages and salaries, without any deep social changes.

On the other hand, the left wing (we use the terms of "right" and "left" though they do not convey the shades of differentiation within the Labour Movement) maintained that the one of the main causes of the defeat was the fact that the party had not set clearly enough the prospects of socialism and the concrete question of nationalization before the workers of Great Britain. To prove this they stressed the fact that a huge number of people voted for the Labour Party in spite of the weaknesses in its policy, and that the bulk of the voters still adhered to the party. The fact that the trade unions pledged themselves to the defence of the principle of nationalization during the whole year is self-explanatory.

It is, however, obvious that to repeat the slogan of nationalization of to state the pace and volume at which it will be achieved is no longer sufficient in itself for rallying fresh forces. Besides this, there have been bad experiences with some branches of nationalized industry managed bureaucratically. It seems that a thorough analysis of the problems in connection with the position and role of workers and of producers in industrial relations, may stimulate the interest of the workers in the question of public ownership above all else, especially in a country with such long-standing democratic traditions as Great Britain. The problem is how to formulate this basic principle in the new conditions. A passive defence of the principle of nationalization will no longer be sufficient unless accompanied by an analysis of the questions of social relationship based on it. Although there are some in the Labour Movement, and even among its leaders, who are becoming increa-

singly aware of the importance of such an analysis, the questions involved have not yet found the place they deserve in discussions on how to formulate a programme which will win over the workers to the idea and the objectives of socialism in Great Britain. It is beyond doubt that any further serious discussion concerning the programme of the party will raise these problems to the surface, for it is difficult to believe that without replying to them it will be possible to bring about any serious or radical change in the attitude public ownership, in the broadest sense of the word.

The other current question in the discussions within the Labour Party, which is also concerned with its programme, is the problem of nuclear armament in all its aspects which is in direct connection with that of international policy. Thus the basic question of the general international orientation of the British Labour Movement and, in an indirect way even that of the whole country are being discussed, since Labour is the only alternative to a Conservative Government. From the reactions to the adoption of the resolution of the "Anti-Nuclear-ians" by a majority of votes at the Scarborough Conference

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it is clear that the fact that this occurred at the Conference of a big Western political party, one of the chief members of the Atlantic Alliance, has roused many repercussions and much interest. Certain Western circles who accuse not only the Labour Party but Great Britain of neutralist tendencies appear to be particularly vexed.

The reasons for this negative attitude to this problem of nuclear weapons, and the British policy regarding it are numerous. They are the consequence of the changed position of Great Britain in the international concert of powers, the changed balance of power in the world, and the mixture of the most different moral, political, psychologic and other factors which influence people from the most different social layers. Everyone in the country knows more or less that the whole tremendous effort for nuclear armament does not represent even a small percentage of the American atomic armament, but is nevertheless a heavy economic burden in the country. Great Britain has remained in step with the super powers even in constructing hydrogen bombs, whose possession she deems an important attribute of a big power, but she had to renounce publicly further participation in the rocket arms race owing to the lack of economic means. Her strategic position in the new conditions is, to say the least, very delicate, in view of both her geographic location and her over-population. It is generally known that in North England a huge radar screen is in operation which will render possible to prolong by four minutes the interval after the warning that rockets are approaching etc. etc. . . .

The policy based on nuclear arms has always been fraught with the policy of force, from the position of force. But it has lost a great deal of its "value" and advantage when the other side has not only reached the level of armament of the first, but even surpassed it in some fields. Such considerations have caused many Britons, particularly those who are in the Labour Movement, to reflect seriously on whether the continuation of the production of nuclear armament, its possession or possible application and the policy based on it, serves any purpose. This again raises the question of the correctness of the whole international orientation of the Labour Party, to whose bloc policy all basic questions, but especially those affecting the relations between East and West have always been subordinated. Thus many wonder whether it is not high time that the postulates

of foreign policy concerning all vital questions were re-assessed in the light of the new facts and relations in the world; whether it is not time that the Labour Party formulated a new, independent and consistently progressive alternative for the British foreign policy etc. These are in fact the questions contained implicitly in the voting of the majority for the anti-nuclear resolution at the annual Conference at Scarborough and which, in all campaign and actions against nuclear armament, is included in the agenda of questions to be discussed.

Irrespective of whether this resolution or to be more accurate, the policy it represents, will ever become the basis of the Labour Party's official policy, and to what extent, irrespective of the bitter struggle, the conflicts, the manoeuvres and resistance which will still be provoked by it, the fact cannot be concealed that serious and fundamental problems of foreign policy are under discussion, and it will probably be impossible to remove them from the agenda. Along with new and more thorough analyses of the problem of nationalization they have grown into one of the most important political debates in the history of Labour, on whose result the whole future of the Labour Party as a socialist movement depends. What is at stake is whether or not the Labour Movement will allow itself to be transformed into an "ordinary" opposition to the Conservatives as, let us say, the Democrats to the Republicans in the United States, or whether it will present the workers with clearly formulated objectives in its programme, whether it will tolerate or not being drawn into political pragmatism by everyday parliamentary routine, whether it will allow a tenacious and elastic opponent, as the Conservative party is to take over "ideas" so to say, before the Labour Party has even formulated them, or it will formulate its policy so that it will be impossible "to take over" without affecting the basis of the system itself.

On the replies to these questions depends, not only the power and homogeneity of the Labour Movement, its capacity of exerting serious influence on the internal development and foreign policy of its country, but also the future political struggles for power in general.

Thus it will no longer be necessary for the Labour Party to wait for the difficulties the other side will have to face, for confidence in its own power will be generated by the belief in its own socialist orientation.

## The British Commonwealth and South Africa

By John HATCH

**T**WO IMPORTANT ISSUES are at the present time disturbing the minds of Commonwealth ministers. The first is the possibility of Britain entering the European Common Market, and in consequence disturbing the arrangements for imperial preference on which many Commonwealth countries depend for their overseas trade; the second, is the question as to whether South Africa should continue as a member of the Commonwealth. It is this second issue which will have the longest term and most profound influence on Commonwealth development.

The technical position is that no means exist for the expulsion of a member from the Commonwealth Community. The

original Commonwealth was formed by countries ruled by white men — Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Each of the latter four had emerged from colonial status into full independence, recognised by the Statute of Westminster 1931. The association, therefore, was one of five fully independent and equal states. It was a loose association, held together by nothing more substantial than periodic meetings of the Prime Ministers and the exchange of information through the Commonwealth Relations Office in London.

Since 1947, however, the character of the Commonwealth has changed. Its foundations of independent statehood and equality have remained. The important change however, is,



that as soon as India, Pakistan and Ceylon became members the monopoly of white governments was broken. Since then Ghana and Malaya, and now Nigeria, have become members, and it is expected that soon they will be joined by Cyprus, West Indies, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika. Kenya, Uganda and the Central African states cannot be far behind. The community is thus now completely multi-racial and this feature of its character has become one of its major prides.

In such an association racial equality is an essential principle. The Commonwealth could not be expected to continue in any form if it denied this principle, yet, one of its founder members, South Africa, denies both the principle and the practice in its whole internal policy. South Africa has thus become the odd man out, the policy of its Government directly contradicting the basic essential for Commonwealth existence.

The apartheid, or segregation policy of South Africa, has long been a matter of deep concern to other members of the Commonwealth; India and Pakistan have brought constant pressure to bear on the South African Government for over ten years and it was India which took the initiative in raising the matter constantly at the United Nations. It is, however, another principle of the Commonwealth not to interfere in the internal affairs of member states. If this were done it would arouse hostility, gravely endangering the whole existence of the association. So it has only been since the violent incident of Sharpeville and the pillorying of South African policy throughout the world, that Commonwealth members have dared to raise this issue directly at their meetings. It was, in fact, at the May meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that for the first time Apartheid was openly discussed; Malaya took the initiative backed later by Ghana, India and Pakistan. Since then the Canadians and New Zealanders too have openly criticised South African policy, leaving South African ministers in no doubt that they can no longer rely on the support of white states in the Commonwealth when their racial policy is debated.

In spite of this virtually unanimous criticism it is doubtful whether Commonwealth states will go to the length of proposing the expulsion of South Africa from the community. It has, indeed, been generally felt that Commonwealth membership affords some slight protection for the non-European inhabitants of South Africa. It is, however, South African action itself which is now placing the membership issue on the Commonwealth agenda.

On October 5, the South African Government held a referendum to determine whether the country shall cease to be a constitutional monarchy under Queen Elizabeth and become a republic. Republicanism has been a status dear to the hearts of the Afrikaners since the 19th Century. They regard it as a method of cutting the last ties with Britain and finally establishing the predominance of Afrikaners over the English-speaking section of the South African population. They did, in fact, publish a republican constitution during the war, a constitution indistinguishable from Fascist doctrine, with a president responsible only to God and with the democratic principle completely destroyed. In the referendum only white people — less than a quarter of the whole population — were entitled to vote; Africans, Coloureds and Asians had no say.

Since South Africa became a republic she will be required to ask for the assent of all other members of the Commonwealth to her remaining within the Commonwealth association. This is the Achilles heel of the referendum. Other Commonwealth states have had no objection when one of the other members,

like India or Ghana, became republics, but each one has had to ask for the assent of the others in what is virtually a new application for Commonwealth membership. When South Africa applies the situation will be vastly different. The other members will not object to republican status; they will object to the new status being attained through the will of less than one in four of the South African people.

The occasion of this application by the South Africans for renewed Commonwealth membership will thus present the opportunity which other Commonwealth countries are looking for, to exclude South Africa from the Commonwealth, without actually expelling her. There are some Afrikaner Nationalists who would welcome this exclusion, still considering membership to be a retention of the old connection with Britain, but the intelligent Nationalists realise that membership of the Commonwealth, despite all the criticisms of her fellow members, accords South Africa the last friendship she is likely to get in the councils of the world. They are desperately frightened of isolation feeling themselves surrounded, not only by their own overwhelming population of non-Europeans, but by the rising tide of black nationalism throughout the continent.

They also realise the acute economic blow they will receive from ending imperial preferences.

Their political neurosis is now driving them into the logic of self destruction. If the South Africa are rejected for membership of the Commonwealth and continue alone in their policy of apartheid, they can be expected to become even more fanatical and still more suicidal. The end of the tragedy cannot yet be seen; that it is approaching this crisis only the blind would deny.

# MANKIND

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# Yugoslav People's Republic



## MONTENEGRO

By N. OPAČIĆ

**M**ONTENEGRO is the smallest of the six People's Republics in Yugoslavia in territory (13,967 sq. kms., or 5.4 per cent of the whole territory of Yugoslavia) and in number of population (476,000). Though of Serbian stock and language, the Montenegrins have developed along separate political, state and economic-social lines in the course of their history, which have given them a separate national individuality. For these reasons, when Yugoslavia's national question was in the course of settlement on the basis of self-determination and federation during the War of National Liberation, Montenegro obtained the status of Republic in equal association with other Yugoslav Republics.

But in spite of her small size, no other Yugoslav Republic is so diverse in character as Montenegro. No other has such marked differences in altitude, climate or economy. Three different geographic areas mix and exist on her small territory: a littoral of unparalleled beauty: karst regions with rich and

gentle valleys, and woodcovered mountainous massifs with breath-taking abysses and romantic canyons.

No other Yugoslav Republic has waged such a long, hard and dramatic epic struggle for national existence and freedom. In fact, Montenegro's political-geographic position pre-determined her past development. Situated in the south of Yugoslavia, at a crossroads of ways and civilizations, and bounded by Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Adriatic Sea and Albania, her continental hinterland gravitating towards a broad coast-line on the Adriatic, her territory was suitable for the organization of a state, even in the time of Slav migration to the Balkans. This may explain why the first Serbian mediaeval States: Zeta and, to some extent Raška, came into being on this territory.

For five hundred years, from the 14th century up to 1918, Montenegro was the scene of legendary battles for freedom and independence against the Ottoman Empire, Venice, Austria and, for time, Napoleon's France and the Kaiser's Germany.



In these age-long battles Montenegro's boundaries shrank and she was the scene of invasions and destruction, but her clans have never succumbed to alien power, and have always jealously preserved their autonomy and way of living. While in the course of these centuries all other Slav peoples in the Balkans lived under the Turkish, Austro-Hungarian or Venetian yoke, the heights of Montenegro were the sole oasis of Yugoslav freedom and independence. The freedom-loving clans of Montenegro, in continual engagements against a number of empires, also led large-scale liberation actions. The wars between Montenegro and Turkey in 1852-53, 1858 (the great victory at Grahovo), 1862 and 1876-78 (victories at Vučji Do, Fundina and Trijepča) have gone down to history. Through these constant battles, this struggle for freedom spread and develop in different directions, according to different economic needs and historical traditions. Montenegro's territory comprised only 4,405 square kilometres up to 1878; after the Congress in Berlin, at which Europe formally recognized her independence, Montenegro's territory increased to 8,655 square kilometres, and this was almost doubled following the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. After World War I, Montenegro became part of the former Yugoslavia.

Montenegro is no less interesting in regard to the development of her system of government. With the exception of Albania, she is the only country in the Balkans to have preserved the clan system and way of life, which she nurtured for centuries. Later, she had a central government authority, but she remained a military camp surrounded by enemies on all sides. In fact, the central authority did not count for much up to the 19th century, for every clan performed the functions of state and had its own legal and administrative system. Disputes between various clans were settled by battle, vendetta, or reconciliation. The ecclesiastical heads, tried particularly in the 18th century, to organize a secular State authority, but they had no organized power at their disposal to force the Montenegrins to obey the laws of the central authority. Their sole power lay in blessing, appeal or anathema. It was only under Njegoš, in 1831, that a Senate was established, as the supreme legal and administrative

authority, while the final separation between the Church and the secular authorities took place under Duke Danilo, in 1851.

Montenegro received her first Constitution under Nikola I, in 1905, and was proclaimed a constitutional monarchy with a national representation system; when she joined the united state of Yugoslav peoples after World War I she was not given equal national status, and this neglect manifested itself particularly in her economic stagnation. That was why the Montenegrin people's uprising against the fascist invaders on July 13, 1941, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, was at the same time a struggle for recognition of the country's national individuality within an equal community. Even during the War, in 1943, at the session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Montenegro and Boka, The Montenegrins determined their constitutional position within a federal state of sovereign and equal peoples of Yugoslavia.

Montenegro has realized her past aspirations by having obtained her present status of People's Republic within the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Her people themselves decide on all matters concerning their prosperity, and exercise their sovereign rights through democratically elected representatives in people's committees, Montenegro's National Assembly, workers' councils and other social self-government bodies. But to help Montenegro develop her own productive forces in addition to her political equality, and to render her equal with other Republics also in terms of economy, the Federal authority is assisting her economic transformation from its own funds and with the aid of other more developed Republics.

Montenegro is still undergoing this transformation at an impressive pace, on the basis of longterm investments in her industry and electrification, by intensive exploitation of her natural resources, and by developing an up-to-date system of communications. Montenegro has now radically changed her aspect of 20 years ago, when she was one of the least developed provinces in Yugoslavia.

## The Economic Development of Montenegro After the Second World War

By Dušan BRAJUŠKOVIĆ

THE first capitalist production began on the territory of present Montenegro in the eighties of last century. Foreign capital, however, had not favourable opportunities for marketing goods on this territory, because communications were poor and the scenic beauties too unknown to stimulate such activity. Conditions in prewar Yugoslavia did not encourage economic development, a circumstance which, along with her general backwardness, led to great differences in the economic structure of her regions. And Montenegro was one of the most backward economic areas in prewar Yugoslavia, which is illustrated by the following statistics from 1939:

The number of industrial enterprises was 22 but manufacture was predominantly by handicraft methods. The installed

driving power was 2,842 HP or 7 HP per 1,000 inhabitants; the generated electric power amounted to 930,000 kw-h or 2.3 kw-h per capita a year. Communications were extremely poor and badly maintained. As appears from the data, only 490 km. of cart-roads (but no railways or better roads) were built in the period between the two world wars. This level and character of the industry and communications was prohibitive to any economic progress. Agriculture was the basis of the economy, for it employed the bulk of the population. But small peasant holdings, the low level of technical equipment, extensive cultivation etc. gave it all the features of a backward peasant economy.



This situation in the most important economic activities checked the development of other branches. The general economic backwardness is best illustrated by the rate and structure of the national revenue. The per capita rate in 1939 averaged 19,000 dinars (based on the prices ruling in 1956) or only 31 per cent of the average per capita rate in Yugoslavia. In the structure of the revenue agriculture had a share of about 80 per cent, industry 11 per cent and other branches about 9 per cent.

During the Second World War the economy, underdeveloped as it was, was devastated, especially the social standard assets (flats, schools etc.). The great losses in population also had a very unfavourable effect on further economic development.

It was at this low level of the producing forces and material conditions that the postwar economic construction began. Only in the conditions of the new social relations, coupled with the great efforts made by the Yugoslav community and the tremendous zeal of the Yugoslav peoples was it possible to achieve the economic transformation of Montenegro.

### ECONOMIC WEALTH

Simultaneously with the reconstruction of the destroyed economy, through the building of flats, schools, hospitals etc., intensive research work and study was started. The Montenegrin territory was found to possess considerable natural riches, which served to complement the extensive and rapid development of the economy. According to investigations made it has been ascertained that the rivers of Montenegro have a power potential of about 8.6 milliard kw-h yearly. The coal reserves are estimated at about 285 million tons, and the reserves of bauxite at more than 59 million tons, which makes possible important production capacities in the aluminium industry. The reserves of lead and zinc ores are reckoned at about 7 million tons, the forest reserves at 60 million cubic metres etc. Sources of iron, manganese, copper, mercury, naphtha and other ores and useful mineral raw materials have also been found and further prospecting and investigating in this direction is in progress.

To make use of all these resources as the basis for the rapid development of the Montenegrin economy, substantial long-term investments are needed. Economic development in Montenegro is guided along these lines, in step with the general progress in Yugoslavia.


In the period from 1947 to 1960, 225 milliard dinars were invested in Montenegro (calculated at the prices ruling in 1959). Of the total investments about 82 per cent went to economy: 55 per cent to industry, 32 per cent to communications and 13 per cent to other branches. The bulk of the funds were invested in the electric power industry and in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. The projects which were constructed required not only ample means but a long period of building, and a number of smaller industrial plants were set up at the same time. In this period many industrial branches which had not existed before, were developed, including the wood and timber industry, where only small saw-mills had operated previously, electrical manufacturing, metal, chemical and food processing industries, shipyards etc.

### RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The most outstanding results in the postwar period were achieved in industry. While the value of industrial production (expressed through the social product) amounted to 1,637 million dinars in 1947, the sum was 11,818 million dinars in 1959, industry achieving its best rate of growth in this period. If we take 100 as the index figure for the year of 1959, the index of production was 94 in 1946, 267 in 1950 and 964 in 1959. This is all the more important as some of the projects are not yielding full output because they are not definitely completed yet. On the territory of Montenegro 100 tons of drawn and rolled steel, 250,000 tons of coal, 200,000 tons of bauxite, 13,000 tons of zinc concentrates, 4,000 tons of lead concentrates, 500 tons of refrigerators and other electrical equipment, more than 250 tons of various articles etc are already being produced. The construction of a hydro-power station is in progress, and it is now generating about 200 million kw-h a year. After the completion of this power station this rate will be augmented to about 1.2 milliard kw-h of electric power a year. To promote the development of industry numerous plants are in process of construction, including a sulphate cellulose factory with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons and an adjacent paper mill with the same capacity (30,000 tons). In the timber industry two pressed-wood factories with a capacity of 6,000 tons each, a plywood factory with a capacity of 4,000 cubic metres and a "lesonite" fibre board factory with a capacity of 15 tons are in the last stages of construction. The reconstruction and modernization of the existent plants in these branches is also under way. Three important projects of the textile industry are being constructed. They will produce about 4,000 tons of cotton and wool yarns, about 15 million square metres of cotton and woollen fabrics, and about 320 tons of ready-made clothing a year. A shipyard for overhauling ships with displacement of up to 13,000 tons, a footwear factory with a capacity of 600,000 pairs of shoes, a leather factory with a capacity of dressing 450 tons of hides and 120,000 square metres of small skins, as well as many other projects and plants, are also being built. Once they are completed and put in operation, the development of the industry will proceed at a still quicker pace. Another advantage is the better balance in the territorial division of the producing capacity which will be reached by the building of these projects, and which should result in the accelerated growth of the producing forces on the territory of Montenegro.

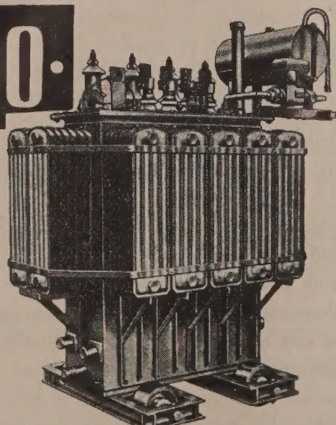
One impediment to the development at a quicker pace in the period under survey was and still is the inadequate level of communications. However, the progress of this economic field is being greatly encouraged, as appears from investments to the amount of about 58.5 milliard dinars; and 108 km. of

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railway lines, and 335 km. of first and second class roads have been built, while 250 km. of roads have been modernized. The Belgrade-Bar main-line, the big port of Bar and the Adriatic tourist highway are under construction. With the completion of all these projects the essential traffic problems will be solved. Until then road traffic will remain the basic means of conveyance, so that great attention will have to be paid to the condition of the roads.

### DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture is still one of the most important branches of economy in Montenegro, and the bulk of the population are still engaged in it. The soil and weather conditions facilitate diversified production, for which there are three characteristic regions: the southern region (littoral) where southern fruits, olives, vines and early vegetables are successfully cultivated; the middle region from the Skadar Lake to Nikšić where the fertile soil is suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, vegetables, industrial plants etc., and the northern region with excellent conditions for cattle-rearing and fruit-growing. The structure of the agricultural areas is, however, unfavourable. Of the total surface of about 500,000 hectares, only 75,000 are arable land or orchards, while the rest (four-fifths) are pasture. In agriculture small, private peasant holdings are predominant, which makes it difficult raise agricultural production to a higher level. The investments made up till now with a view to establishing social sectors, the construction of hydro-amelioration and economic projects and the implementation of numerous other measures have yielded their first results, and cattle-rearing products, medicinal herbs, tobacco and other articles are now on the list of export items. The excellent conditions on the small territory of Montenegro render possible the creation of strong socialist organizations with a high and profitable production potential. In the coming period it will, therefore, be necessary to secure larger means for investments in this branch of economy.

### RARE TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The conditions for the development of the tourist and catering industries are excellent. Within a short distance there are great contrasts in height, climate and landscape. In the mountainous regions of Montenegro there are 26 peaks exceeding 2,000 metres in height. The highest is Bobotov kuk of the Durmitor mountain which is 2,522 metres above sea level. There are also 20 beautiful glacier-lakes 1,120 to 2,090 metres above sea level. The Montenegrin Coast, famous for its sandy beaches and beautiful scenery, attracts tourists from all parts of the world. However, there has not been done enough as yet to create conditions for the utilization of these scenic beauties, though in recent years several modern hotels have been set up at the seaside and in the mountainous regions, which accounts for over 1,300,000 nights spent by domestic and foreign tourists there. With the building of further establishments for the needs of the tourist industry and the completion of the Belgrade-Bar main line and the Adriatic tourist highway, the scenic beauties will be made accessible to a larger number of tourists, thanks to which the tourist and catering industries will rank among the important branches of economy in Montenegro.

In the other domains of economy conditions for earnings are likewise greatly improved.

Such economic organizations are being created as will complement and develop the producing forces in the Republic

### UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY

In addition to the featured achievements in the individual domains of economy it is necessary to assess the general results of the development achieved so far. Although the period under survey is relatively short for making a quite under-developed region economically independent, still the efforts exerted so far have yielded significant results. This can be illustrated by a few general data. While the value of the total material production, expressed through the social product, amounted to a little more than 13 milliard dinars in 1947, the rate in 1959 was more than 35 milliard dinars. In 1947 industrial production shared in the total production with about 12 per cent, agriculture with about 47. But in 1959 the industry participated with 37 per cent and agriculture with 21, apart from its absolute growth. Such relations were also shown in the rates of the national revenue. That the industry along with other productive branches in the field of economy has played the most important role in this development, is obvious.

The changes in the economy have had a favourable influence on the economic and social composition of the population. The general trend of economic development in Yugoslavia is focussed on the activation of the greatest possible number of people, which is one of the most important potential factors for the growth of the national revenue and the productivity of work. While in 1952 only 23,000 people were employed in the economy, their number reached more than 44,000 in 1959. The strongest influx was in the industry and building construction. This tendency towards increasing the number of inhabitants in towns makes it necessary to enlarge the communal funds and to build more flats, schools etc. The investments made so far have lagged behind the needs, but further efforts which will be made will improve this, since the betterment of life and work conditions cannot but promote the development of the economy.

### INCREASE IN RATE PRODUCTION IN COMING PERIOD

Economic growth in the coming five years will be the logical continuation of the development achieved so far. In the period from 1961 to 1965 a considerable increase in the rate of production, the national revenue and the number of the employed is expected. It is sufficient to express these expectations through the annual rate of increase of 22,9 per cent in the national revenue, which will bring about a rate increased by 180,9 per cent, as against the percentage in 1960. Accordingly, the per capita national revenue will amount to 166,000 dinars or 81 per cent of the Yugoslav average, while the rate estimated to be reached in 1960 will be 70,100 dinars, or 54.2 per cent of the Yugoslav average.

To fulfil the set tasks, considerable assistance from the Federation will still be necessary, along with the rational utilization and proper direction of Montenegro's own resources. The primary guides in this process will be the managing organs in economic organizations and communes. Experience gained so far has shown that these responsible organs have fully confirmed their capability, so that in the coming period we may expect the realization of the foreseen objectives and the accelerated growth of prosperity in Montenegro.



# Education, Culture, Health and Social Services in Montenegro

By Miladin PEROVIĆ

**I**N the pre-war Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Montenegro was one of the most backward provinces, where education, culture and the various social services bearing upon the standard of living were thoroughly neglected. The loss of a great number of able men killed in the war, the destruction of resources, small as they were, and general ruin, made the solution of these problems even more difficult, and it was only by the unselfish assistance of the socialist community as a whole and by the enormous efforts of the working people that this was achieved. The results of the effort to overcome economic backwardness form a solid basis for solving of the outstanding educational, health and similar problems upon which improvement in the standard of living depends. When one compares the present situation with the pre-war conditions it is possible to appreciate the importance of the progress achieved in education and culture, as well as the health and social services.

How bad the pre-war conditions in education were is best realized from the fact that in 1931 the percentage of illiteracy among the population of above 10 years of age amounted to 56.1, and many children, particularly girls, did not even attend the four-grade elementary school. There were only three secondary technical schools, and higher schools were hardly within reach of the needy population of Montenegro.

After the liberation of the country, there was plenty to be done. From the numerous courses for illiterates — where tens of thousand of men and women were first acquainted with letters and prepared themselves for a more active part in life — to the foundation of the first University faculty in Montenegro, established in Titograd only this autumn, a number of significant results have been attained year by year in the school system and education in general. Today, in Montenegro there are 688 secondary schools attended by 75,785 pupils, 35 technical, vocational, and art schools with 6,237 pupils, and 9 high schools with 4,077 pupils — a total of 732 schools with 86,099 pupils; whereas prior to the last war, in the 1939—1940 period there were only 484 schools with 46,046 pupils. Owing to the ever increasing demand for people with higher and university education a higher teachers training college and a higher nautical college were established. The Economic Faculty in Titograd will start work this autumn. In the years to come other faculties will follow, and a series of institutions for vocational and general education of citizens, primarily of producers, will be set up.

It should be pointed out that special attention is given to schools for the Shiptar national minority, where tuition is in their mother tongue. Whereas prior to the last War there was no Shiptar school at all, today only in Montenegro there are 33 such schools, as well as two of mixed tuition, attended by a total of 2,737 pupils.

Considerable progress has also been attained in the organization of institutions for the pre-school education of children. Before the war there were only 8 kindergartens in Montenegro. Today there are 38 institutions for children up to 7 years of age, some of which are arranged so as to include even schoolchildren with both parents employed. Their number is increasing day by day.

To attain such improvement efforts were not spared either to secure the necessary material means for the extension of the school network, or to train a number of educational workers. The number of school buildings, insufficient as it used to be (only 488 in 1939, destroyed or heavily damaged during the war), reached 705 in 1959, whereas the number of educational workers increased by 160%. Indisputable as the progress made through significant investments of the community (1,659,370,000 dinars in 1959) may be, it can, however, hardly satisfy the ever increasing needs and requirements in education, especially if one bears in mind the carrying out of the compulsory eight-year schooling, and reforms in the system in favour of comprehensive technical teaching and the further development of the network of vocational schools. But considering that the reform of the system converts the school, in many respects, into a new institution, comprehensively related to everyday life, and that public management engages a large number of citizens (5,620 persons participated in the work of school committees in 1958) in solving various questions — all of these problems are being successfully dealt with.

A single theatre, nine cinemas, two museums, about 2,000 radios and one magazine, which managed to survive barely two years — these, combined with a few libraries and choirs — where the sole cultural institutions in pre-war Montenegro. Compared with one professional, two semi-professional and several amateur theatres today, 34 permanent cinemas (with an attendance of almost two million last year), 14 museums, 78 public libraries, 11 specialised or scientific libraries and 534 school libraries, as well as ten times the number of radios — all this points clearly to the progress made in the last fifteen years in Montenegro in the sphere of culture. If we add certain cultural institutions for children particularly, and the various activities of about 90 cultural, artistic and educational societies and groups, embracing a large body of people and youth; if we add homes of culture, round-table discussions, clubs, etc. and finally, rallies, festivals and tours of drama and music groups from all over Yugoslavia — we can state, without exaggeration, that the currents of cultural life in Montenegro are flowing strongly, and that this republic is enjoying a notable cultural revival.

For the first time films are being produced in Montenegro. "Lovćen-film" (alone or in cooperation with foreign partners) has up to now produced about 55 documentaries and 10 feature



films. Only last year, the company was working on 10 feature films, not all of which are finished yet.

Six scientific institutions — the Institute for Agricultural Research, the Centre for Adriatic Plant Research, the Centre for Fisheries, the Institute for Geological Research, the Historical Institute and the Seismological Centre — form a nucleus for the further development of scientific life in a republic where, before the last war, such did not exist. Seven scientific reviews and annuals, published by the said institutions or various technical associations contribute considerably to the further training of experts and scientific staff.

Montenegro — where Marconi, himself built the first wireless station in the Balkans at Bar in 1918 — acquired its first broadcasting station only after the last War. Now, Radio Titograd is a valuable cultural, artistic and information institution, which is constantly developing. Future tasks include the strengthening of its broadcasting power from 20 to 100 KW, the strengthening of the ultra-shortwave network and the development of television by including Montenegro in the Yugoslav national system (up to now reception of the Italian programme has only been possible) and by the construction of two or three relay stations.

Concern for present-day cultural problems has not relegated to the background this republic's important cultural and artistic heritage, the maintenance and study of which the community regularly assists with considerable funds.

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The Health service in Montenegro during recent years has been successful in solving some of the manifold problems resulting from a bad health heritage. Many difficulties were even due to the increasing urbanization and accelerated industrial development, but most were the consequences of the war. On the eve of the last war there were only 18 health institutions, 376 hospital beds and about 90 physicians. During the war many of those establishments were destroyed, and the number of physicians reduced to 50, so that it became almost impossible to satisfy the increasing needs and justified claims of the population. Therefore, the training of able surgical and general medical staff presented itself as the most important task of the health service, simultaneously with the building and establishing of new institutions. Considerable investments and persistent efforts resulted in an achievement by no means significant for Montenegro: eight general hospitals, five specialized hospitals (accommodating more than 3000 persons) twelve public health homes and sixteen health centres, one big sanatorium (at Igalo), three Institutes of Public Health, nineteen pharmacies and, which is particularly important — 261 physicians, 94 of whom are specialists. About two and a half milliard dinars were spent on public health in 1959.

Thus organized and strengthened, the health service was capable of accomplishing remarkable feats in a series of campaigns. These include the almost complete suppression of malaria which in former years was the prevailing disease in certain parts of Montenegro, and research work in goitre, hip disease and other ailments. A systematic x-ray examination of the population was also undertaken.

The unfavourable social structure, the hard conditions of life of the Montenegrin population before the last War and, in particular, the heavy destruction and enormous human losses in the war, led to a great number of difficult and complex social problems in Montenegro. The reconstruction of burnt village houses and the care of war-orphans presented themselves

as the foremost and most immediate tasks. Only then was it possible to proceed to the adjustment of the socially threatening. The exercise of the legal right to pensions in general and to disablement pensions in particular facilitated and improved living conditions, especially those of many participants of the Liberation War. Pensions for the disabled are now drawn by 12,835 persons.

Special attention is given to the social protection of children of disabled and defective persons. The Institute for blind children, the Institute for deaf children and two children's homes, help defective and abandoned children, and enable them to develop and to prepare to earn their living.

Recently, the social services have been specially engaged in assisting the proper development and education of children in general. Through housing communities, 16 in all, efforts are being made to arrange for the organized care of children and domestic help. The ever-growing number of working women has made it necessary to give special care to children with both parents employed, and in agreement with the educational authorities, stress has been laid on the foundation of day nurseries for children.

The intensity of the overall development in Montenegro has been especially apparent in recent years, and it is estimated that it will involve the ever increasing and rapid growth of educational, cultural, health and social services. The continuous rise in the standard of living of the population has made it possible for these services to meet the demands made on them to a greater extent. This will undoubtedly contribute to their own development, to a more extensive investment of funds in the establishment of the needed institutions, as well as to the extended training of the staff required.

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# Development and Prospects of Tourism in Montenegro

By Dragiša MAKSIMOVIĆ

THE scenic beauties of Montenegro have always been known to some people, and the well-known tourist resorts of Budva, Miločer, Ulcinj, Durmitor, Petrovac na moru, Biograd Lake, Bečići etc. were visited even before the war, but it is only recently that domestic and foreign visitors have been coming there in considerable numbers.

The sandy beaches with their bathing places, the subtropical vegetation, the dry and early spring, the rainless summer and autumn and the mild and predominantly sunny winter make the Montenegrin coast pleasant at all seasons of the year.

The high mountains of Durmitor, Bjelasica, and Komovi, with their primeval forests and their lakes and mountain streams abounding in fish, their ideal skiing terrains, their hunting grounds rich in game and wild birds, offer rare attractions.

The improved ship and autobus connections and, to some extent, the railway (Titograd-Bar), the new international aerodrome at Titograd, and the seasonal ones at Tivat and Žabljak, have opened the door to these unique beauties, while motor roads have recently been made through the glens of the "wild" Morača, Piva and Tara rivers.

The wealth of cultural and historical remains from prehistoric times and from the Illyrian period, the medieval monasteries with their well-preserved frescoes of great artistic value, are all of special interest to visitors.

## II

The policy of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which aims at raising the living standard of her population at a rapid pace, has facilitated the progress of the tourist trade in Montenegro. Reduced travel rates, the building of rest houses and cheap accommodation prices, grants to youth, trade union and other social and economic organization to improve conditions for annual holidays, are all part of this policy, and they have all contributed to the increase in the number of domestic tourists in Montenegro from 29,000 in 1947 to nearly 232,000 in 1959, and of the nights they have spent there from 188,000 to 1,319,000. The number of foreign tourists has recorded a rapid growth too. While in 1951 only 774 foreign tourists visited Montenegro, their number reached 18,605 in 1959. The number of nights spent by them rose from 2,092 to 62,683.

This growth continued in 1960. In eight months the number of tourists increased by 20 per cent, and the number of the nights spent by 28 per cent, as compared with the rates for the same months in 1959. In contrast to previous years, mountaineering has also been on the rise this year.

## III

Before the war there were only a few hotels in Montenegro, and after the war, investments in traffic, industry and power generating plants had to be given priority. But since 1947 about

3,300 million dinars have been invested in the catering industry, and new hotels have been built in Titograd, Nikšić, Kolašin, Andrijevica, Tivat and Sveti Stefan, as well as in some smaller places. The hotels in Hercegnovi, Kotor, Budva, Žabljak, Petrovac na moru, Ulcinj etc. have been renewed and enlarged. In 1959 and 1960 tourist camps were set up at Pržno and Ulcinj, with 630 beds. These have an arrangement with hotels to cater for them. In 1960 a big, luxurious hotel town was built at Sveti Stefan near Miločer, with 237 beds in 110 suites. With this, and the three motels to be completed this year, the number of beds at the hotels will increase from 3,116 to 3,513, and their total number in the catering industry in Montenegro from 5,000 to 5,750. These figures do not include accommodation in the rest houses for members of social and economic organizations, nor do they include the number of beds in private houses let to tourists, which amounted to 8,000 this year.

In the coming period the accommodation capacity will be considerably extended, as well as that of restaurants and shops, which has proved too small even for the present number of tourists. The programme of entertainments and attractions will be improved too.

Although the hotel accommodation in general is insufficient, that for foreign tourists has been considerably improved. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 the following hotels were renovated and brought up to date for the accommodation of foreign tourists: "Boka" and "Plaža" at Hercegnovi, "Galeb" and "Jadran" at Ulcinj, "Vala" at Budva, "Durmitor" at Žabljak and "Bjelašnica" at Kolašin, "Komovi" at Andrijevica and "Sutjeska" at Petrovac. These hotels have a total of 1,042 beds. The "Miločer" and "Sveti Stefan" hotels along with "Crna Gora" at Titograd, "Onogošt" at Nikšić and "Mimoza" at Tivat, have 744 beds available for foreign tourists. Three motels will be constructed to accommodate 153 foreign tourists. Apart from a certain amount of accommodation in some other hotels (Kotor, Cetinje, Bar, Plav, Hercegnovi) the total capacity of the hotels for accommodating foreign tourists is 1,939 beds.

The further improvement of transport will stimulate a still more rapid growth of tourist traffic. A better schedule of express and fast shipping lines between Venice and Rijeka, and to Bar and Ulcinj, is expected, and this will shorten the voyage by several hours. Efforts will be made to connect Southern Italy with the Montenegrin Coast, with Bar, and thus to make it possible for foreign tourists coming to Italy and Yugoslavia to visit one side of the Adriatic first and return along the other coast. The new aerodrome at Titograd facilitates charter flights from England, Western Europe, Sweden and Norway to Titograd in a few hours, and it is only 50 minutes from there to Miločer and Sveti Stefan. Thanks to the modernization of the roads through Montenegro, thousands of vehicles with foreign number plates pass along them in the season. The rapid improvement of the bus connections with scores of new buses every year, for the thousands of passengers who travel daily



from Ohrid, Škoplje, Subotica, Belgrade, Sarajevo and other places, to the seaside and back, and the number of foreign tourists among them is steadily increasing.

The development of the tourists industry depends on a reliable supply of agricultural products, well organized trade and craft services, varied entertainment and, of course, well organized transport. It is the complexity of this industry that makes it exceedingly important for the economic progress of the Montenegrin Republic, in general, and the communes, in particular, by offering the local population new opportunities for employment and increased income. The economic development of Yugoslavia and specially of Montenegro today, renders possible considerable investments in this branch of industry.

The amelioration of scores of hectares of arable land, the hundreds of hectares of newly planted vineyards and orchards, the hundreds of new, highly productive dairy cattle at the farms and co-operative estates, the high degree of mechanization on them, along with other measures, will ensure large supplies for the tourist areas.

Trade and crafts will obtain funds in the coming period for the enlargement of the number of shops and workshops, for the modernization of their equipment and organization, for the setting up of new stores and refrigerators. The trade enterprises and the communes are making efforts to this end and a considerable number of new and modern shops have been opened.

For tourists visiting Montenegro there has been a lack of sufficient places of amusement up to now, which has constituted a definite shortcoming in the organization of tourism. The communes, tourist societies and cultural associations have realized this, and in most tourist resorts guest performances of groups and ensembles, domestic and foreign, were held this year, besides the regular music and dancing at hotels and restaurants. In addition to this reviews of the best films from the film festivals, art exhibitions, fashion shows, sport contests etc. were organized. This is certainly a good beginning and promises that the coming period will offer still more entertainment. It remains to procure more boats and to organize more excursions, although great progress has been made in this respect this year. In the coming period it will be necessary to invest funds in the building of several summer stages and sport grounds, as well as in the equipment of the beaches etc., all of which will vastly improve conditions for the organization of tourist entertainment. In the catering network, and especially in the hotels and restaurants, which are the most important assets in the development of the tourist industry, more will be invested in the coming five years than the total investments made in the previous 12 years. A number of new modern hotels will be set up for both foreign and domestic tourist traffic, as well as boarding houses, motels, weekend camps, milk bars, express restaurants, fish restaurants, bars etc. New centres for foreign tourists, with all the necessary services, will be built while catering and other establishments especially communal ones, will be set up in areas which are not planned for a large-scale tourist trade, so as to enable economic and social organizations to build rest homes in these places by providing water supply, electrical current, drainage etc.

The building of the Adriatic motor highway, which is to run through Montenegro from Hercegnovi to Petrovac na moru and thence to Titograd, Kolašin and Ivangrad, to be completed by 1965, and the forthcoming construction of the Belgrade-Bar main line will encourage much greater numbers of tourists to visit Montenegro.

One of the problems of the tourist industry is the lack of qualified personnel, especially in the catering establishments. In the coming period extensive measures will be taken to train sufficient personnel through regular and part-time schooling. Adequate funds will be earmarked for this purpose.

Thanks to her diversity and concentrated scenic beauties, to her sunny subtropical climate, her ideal mountaineering and skiing conditions and her traffic facilities, Montenegro has all the pre-requisites for an attractive tourist area. In fact, as is shown by the rapid development of her tourist trade, Montenegro is becoming a "discovery" to thousands of foreign tourists both from Europe and overseas. All this promises that the tourist trade in Montenegro will have a permanent as well as a seasonal character. There is no real winter on the Montenegrin coast, the finest beaches can be kept open during the whole year with a relatively small expenditure, while the snow-covered mountains offer excellent skiing at a distance of a few miles.

The policy of the People's committees of the communes and the republic is to develop the tourist industry into a strong branch of the economy. The investments made in the last few years and the programme for the coming five years for the promotion of the tourist trade and the other branches of trade connected with it, fully support this policy.

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# THE CRVENKA SUGAR REFINERY AND DISTILLERY

## Bačka — Yugoslavia

The sugar refinery at Crvenka, founded in 1911, was the property of a joint-stock company with Anglo-Hungarian capital. After the First World War, in 1919, the Prague Credit Bank's Head Office in Prague bought the shares of the Hungarian financial group, so that the majority of the shares was held by the Anglo-Czechoslovakian and the Prague Credit Banks, which financed the Crvenka Sugar Refinery through their branch offices in Belgrade.

When Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Germans, the Prague Head Office of the Prague Credit Bank was merged into the Hermann Goering Company, where it remained until the end of the war. After the Liberation of Yugoslavia, the Crvenka Sugar Refinery became a socially owned property, and was at first placed under emergency management because it had been owned by foreign capital. In May 1946, a joint management board for the refinery, composed of representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, was set up by the decision of the State Administration of National Goods, and this lasted until the nationalization of the Refinery in 1946. On December 10, 1950 the Refinery was handed over to its workers for management and this was a red-letter day in its development.

The refinery was put in operation in 1913 with a daily refining capacity of 1,300 tons of sugar beet, from which only granulated sugar was produced. As this capacity soon became insufficient, it was increased to 1,600 tons by means of small reconstruction works. In 1923 a new building, provided with equipment for producing cube sugar, was added, and by extensive reconstruction in 1928 the daily capacity was enlarged to 2,200 tons.

During the war the refinery worked with the old capacities and the old equipment as a Hungarian military plant. After the Liberation the worn-out machines were renewed to some extent. A struggle was made to maintain the daily capacity by the removal of impediments and the application of rational methods of production. In the period from 1956 to 1958 the total reconstruction and modernization of the technological process was carried out, and. Thanks to this successful reconstruction, the Crvenka

Sugar Refinery, with its daily capacity of more than 3,000 tons and the outstanding results in its production, now holds top place in the Yugoslav sugar industry.

The growth of the daily beet refining capacity can be seen from the following data:

Year	Total Refined Beet in Tons	Daily Capacity in Tons	Growth of Daily Capacity
1913	101,495	1,300	100
1939	151,826	1,837	141.3
1954	186,227	2,241	172.0
1959	350,880	3,200	245.1

The gross output of the Refinery (including the distillery and liqueur factory) has been within the following range in the last five years: (in milliard dinars)

1955	1956	1957
3,868,000,000	4,835,000,000	5,198,000,000
1958	1959	
7,138,000,000	8,172,000,000	

This year the Refinery is expected to process 340,000 tons of sugar beet. Thanks to the exceptionally favourable weather conditions the sugar-content in the beet is very high, so that there are prospects of a record output of sugar.

According to plans for the further development and reconstruction of the Refinery, the daily capacity should be increased to 4,000 tons through full automation.

Once the new plants which are now being planned are set up and the technological processes applied in the distillery and liqueur factory are modernized, a trebled rate of production will be reached in the coming years.

Next year, in 1961, the working collective will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation and work of their Refinery. This important day will be marked by the publication of the history of the Crvenka Sugar Refinery, the biggest and one of the oldest sugar refineries in Yugoslavia.



MINE AND  
IRON  
WORKS

Advertisement

# VAREŠ

Y U G O S L A V I A



THE RICHEST SOURCE OF IRON ORE IN THE BALKANS. THE OLDEST IRON WORKS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE. A RELIABLE SUPPLY FOR THE YUGOSLAV FERROUS METALLURGY FOR THE COMING 170 YEARS. BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH A GREAT NUMBER OF RENOWNED FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS.



**I**N the neighbourhood of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, below Perun and Zvijezda, in the Stavnje river valley, stands the little town of Vareš, which has about 8,000 inhabitants. In this town, known from the Roman period, the Saxons, who were famous miners, opened the first iron ore mines. Some of these mines, which are of rare historical interest, still exist in the surrounding villages. Arms for the Roman legions were forged here; the Turkish soldiers obtained the sharp-edged "šumanka" swords from here; from here caravans of small Bosnian horses carried iron ores to Belgrade, to exchange them for goods from Dubrovnik, Venice and Istanbul.

## **ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF VAREŠ IS STEADILY GROWING**

At first it was not known what a treasure was hidden in the womb of the Vareš mountains. Even later, when modern methods of exploitation had begun, the possibilities of Vareš

were poorly utilized, since the investments made were very limited, although Vareš is the richest source of iron ore in the Balkans, as well as among the oldest iron works in South Eastern Europe. The ore was smelted in a primitive way until 1891, when the first blast furnaces were set up at Vareš. It was then that modern exploitation of the great natural riches of this region began.

After systematic prospecting in the area of Borovica-Vareš-Čevljanovići, extensive iron ore reserves were found, whose quantity is estimated at about 180,000,000 tons. The Yugoslav ferrous metallurgy will have a reliable supply from Vareš for the coming 170 years, calculated on the basis of the present annual production average of 1,300,000 tons. Vareš is a mine with great possibilities and its economic importance is steadily growing. This is best illustrated by the following data: In the period from 1890 to 1953 the annual production ranged from 100,00 to 180,000 tons. In 1954 it increased to 800,000. Its present capacity is 1,750,000 tons a year. In the first stage of the capital building of the mine and the Iron Works, which was completed in 1958, nearly 30 milliard dinars were invested in the enlarge-

**Blast-furnace casting**







Chills for the steelworks

ment and technical modernization of the producing capacities, so that Vareš has assumed the proportions of a mining and metallurgical giant, one of the greatest in Europe. Its capacity has increased ten times as compared with the prewar rates. Two big ropeways and cable railways were set up, along with a central workshop, where even the biggest and the most complicated machines can be repaired. At the same time new construction and designing departments were established.

## IN 1964 PRODUCTION SHOULD REACH 2,250,000 TONS

The development of the mine and the Iron Works is advancing, and in the second stage their capacities will be enlarged still more. According to plans, production should reach 2,250,000 tons in 1964, that is to say nearly twice the rate of the annual production at present. To produce the best possible quality a separation plant for iron refining will be set up, and this problem is now being studied in several domestic and foreign institutes. By the refining of the iron ore the capacities of the domestic

blast furnaces in the production of crude iron will be doubled, and in addition, a modern skip system with a daily capacity of 12,000 tons will be established. In this stage of development the Iron Works will be constructed, first of all, the engine room, the foundry and the blast furnaces. After its reconstruction the foundry will increase its capacity from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of various castings.

## VAREŠ CASTINGS ARE WELL KNOWN ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The list of the products of the Vareš mine and Iron Works is long. As the domestic market cannot absorb the whole production, outlets in foreign markets have been found, and today Vareš has business connections with a great number of renowned establishments in East Germany, the U. A. R., Italy, the U.S.A., Czechoslovakia and other countries. In addition to iron ore, barite and manganese, the chief Vareš products are gray and white crude iron, castings, water pipes of 50-1,200 mm, cold castings for steel mills, specular iron,



iron parts, wrought iron, machine parts according to the designs or patterns received from customers, and low and high pressure centrifugal suction pumps.

The Vareš castings are well known and greatly appreciated on the foreign markets, as supplies from reliable producers who are a guarantee for the good quality and solidity of their goods.

## **GREAT SUCCESS THANKS TO ZEAL AND ENTHUSIASM OF THE WORKERS**

The great success in the development of the Vareš Mine and Iron Works has been achieved thanks to the zeal and enthusiasm of the workers, who have taken over the enterprise as their own. During the ten years of workers self-management the enterprise

has gone through a rebirth and met with the greatest economic rise in the history of its existence. But its development was not halted. The producing plants of the Mine and Iron Works introduced the new system of remuneration according to performance. The earnings of the workers are now linked with the success of the organization units when carrying out the production plan in respect of the quantity, cost and quality of the products.

## **WELL ARRANGED MODERN CENTRE**

The Vareš basin is today a well arranged modern centre of heavy metallurgy in which not only is ore mined and smelted, but which is teeming with workers living a new life in their new housing settlements, and availing themselves of the advantages offered by the newly erected health, social and cultural institutions.

**Water pipes**







# Sipad

WOOD ENTERPRISE

Good reputation on foreign markets.

Superior quality of the products.

Good services.



The timber and wood industry has always been one of the most important in Yugoslavia in view of the diversity and riches of the Yugoslav forests. The share of this industry in the total Yugoslav export volume in the period between the two world wars averaged 30 per cent.

The "Šipad" enterprise was founded in 1896 by Austrian capital. Within a few years it grew into the largest producer of sawn wood in those regions which constituted the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia) in 1918. After the end of the First World War Šipad became a state enterprise and extended the scope of its activities by the purchase of new saw mills and wood pulp factories. In the period between the two wars Šipad exported, among other products, about 200,000 cubic metres of soft sawn wood, and up to 20,000 tons of wood pulp per annum.

After the Liberation of Yugoslavia, in 1945, Šipad changed its role from a manufacturing to an exporting enterprise, extending its activities over almost the whole of Yugoslavia and dealing chiefly in the export of wood and wood products from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In consequence of the precarious economic situation, brought about by the devastation during the war, wood and wood products were then among the most important export items. Thanks to Šipad, the export of wood and wood products from Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to more than 7 per cent of the total Yugoslav export volume in 1948.

On realizing the possibility of exporting to a number of countries, Šipad was among the first to take the initiative for shifting the production of primary wood products in Bosnia and Herzegovina to articles requiring a higher level of workmanship. While in 1950 only soft and hard sawn wood, boles, split wood and other forest products were exported,

the rate of manufactured articles, such as plywood, wood fibre boards, veneers, wooden containers, parquet, furniture and household articles cellulose etc. now represents more than 75 per cent of the total volume of Šipad's exports, which today go to more than 50 countries on all five continents. Thanks to its extensive business connections and its network of agents and representatives, Šipad has established close contact with all potential importing countries, so that it is in a position to satisfy the requirements of buyers at any time by exporting articles which are in greatest demand. This refers especially to furniture and household articles, of which substantial deliveries are made by Šipad to various countries. The suites of furniture consisting of couches, armchairs, tables and chairs as well as the single pieces of furniture exported by Šipad are well known and much appreciated in England, the U.S.A., Germany, the Middle Eastern countries, and in many others. The beech plywood and the beech parquets supplied by Šipad are considered the best in the world.

Šipad is the largest Yugoslav exporter of sulphite and sulphate cellulose. Over 70 per cent of the total Yugoslav wood pulp export goes through Šipad. Very soon, towards the end of 1960, Šipad will appear also as a large-scale exporter of all kind of paper, made in the new paper mills which have been recently set up.

The reputation earned by Šipad on the foreign markets was fought for in sharp competition. It has been attained only thanks to the superior quality of the Šipad products and the good services rendered by Šipad to its foreign customers. These successful results are a guarantee that Šipad, an enterprise linking producers with their consumers, will continue to perform its task to the satisfaction of both the foreign buyers and the domestic producers in the future.







# Jadran - Perast

## Clothing Factory

Telephone: Kotor 5, Cable-Address: Jadran-Perast  
Representation Ivana Milutinovića 10, Belgrade,  
Telephone 45-741

First in the Bay of Kotor, then in Montenegro and afterwards in all parts of Yugoslavia they began to talk about the "Perast" miracle, about the feats of the Jadran Clothing factory at Perast. The arduous work of all the members of the collective has led to success. While in 1957 gross production amounted only to 800 million dinars, it increased to 980 in the following year, to reach a milliard, 300 million last year and a milliard, 800 million this year. Next year a gross production to the amount of more than two milliard dinars will be realized.

These figures clearly show the extent of the success attained by the Jadran collective. They also speak of the efforts made by the collective towards its own growth and strengthening. But this is not all. In Jadran they believe that a collective that stands still is in fact stagnant. The workers managing organs have undertaken a number of measures to advance technological processes for the manufacture of ready-made clothes. This accounts for Jadran being now one of the most up-to-date enterprises in Yugoslavia for the manufacture of fashionable wear. A great contribution to this achievement has been made by the modern presses mounted this year for the ironing of light and heavy clothes. While the new separate plant with up-to-date Singer sewing machines to be opened at Kotor shortly, will be a considerable advantage. All this, along with the increased working productivity following the introduction of earnings according to performance, will add further to the success of this factory.

While the name of Perast was once spread across the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas by famous Kotor sea-captains and their sailing-ships, it is now spread in Montenegro, in all parts of Yugoslavia, in other countries of Europe, as well as in the Near East, by the Jadran working collective.

Jadran ready-made garments are sold in forty shops throughout Yugoslavia and also in the markets of the Near East and of Western Germany, their

high quality and their attractive prices being responsible for their good reputation.

**BUYERS!** For the forthcoming autumn and winter season Jadran has prepared a rich assortment of the latest and smartest models, so that buyers will find in Jadran everything they need, of the best quality and at moderate prices. Jadran's clothes are prominent on the market because of their high-grade quality and their reasonable prices. But Jadran will always endeavour, as it has up to now, to give wide circles of domestic buyers confidence, not only in Jadran products, but in Yugoslav ready-made wear in general, just as buyers have in other countries with far more developed industries.

**CONSUMERS!** We recommend all kinds of men's women's and children's clothes (suits, jackets, coats, trousers, made of tergal and worsted, as well as all kind of underwear).

**WE WISH TO INFORM** our prospective buyers that we make fashionable coats and wind-breakers of imported West German aeroplane silk, coats of crombi of the finest velours, of mohair, bouclé, beaver, ladies' jackets etc.

Our assortment includes wind-breakers for men, women, boys and girls, with padded cotton lining and fur trimming, which look very smart and give excellent protection against cold. Our models are made after the latest designs from world famous fashion houses. We sell our products both in our own shops and through our travellers.

**BUYERS,  
ASK FOR  
JADRAN MODELS  
AND HIGH QUALITY  
JADRAN PRODUCTS  
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.**



## President Tito's Statement on the United Nations Day

On the occasion of the United Nations Day President Tito made the following statement:

"This years observance of United Nations Day is the fifteenth since the inauguration of this international organization which is more and more becoming the hope of peaceloving mankind that only through it will it be possible to preserve peace and constructive international cooperation. With the utmost seriousness demanded by the prevailing situation in the world, let us take this opportunity as well, not only to realize, but also to strengthen the reputation, significance and role of the United Nations in international relations and particularly in regard to the preservation of peace and the establishment of equal and comprehensive international cooperation. At the same time, this observance affords us another opportunity to recall the farsightedness of the authors of the United Nations Charter — the champions of the antihitlerite coalition — and the creation of this international organization which has up till now despite certain omissions and shortcomings cleared paths to better peaceful relations among peoples and states with much success.

The deterioration that has come about in international relations following the breakdown of the summit meeting in Paris last spring, has also affected the work of this world organization and especially of the fifteenth session of the United Nations. This development in the international situation has brought to the fore the need for all peaceful and progressive forces in the world to resist the negative tendencies that lead to the further aggravation of international relations and that they develop fullest activity with the aim of preventing further deterioration in international relations and in the aim of achieving the fuller affirmation of the principles on which the United Nations is founded.

In conformity with this appraisals of the international situation and of the role of the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia and many other governments decided they should be represented by their heads of state or government at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, whereby they underlined the significance they attach to the United Nations and to the solution of urgent international problems. I think that the course of the session up till now show how entirely justified these decisions were.

The difficult international atmosphere which emerged as a result of relations existing between the worlds two largest powers, demanded the taking of more decisive steps to have the representatives of those powers meet and discuss controversial problems with the view to preserving peace and affirming the principles of the United Nations Charter. The action Ghana, India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia took to this end at the current session of the General Assembly, constituted an expression of the aspiration of the majority of members of the United Nations and, although circumvented in procedural manoeuvres, it has found its

confirmations in the subsequent unanimously adopted resolution on cooperation among all nations, within the framework of the United Nations. This development inspires hope that the United Nations will find sufficient power in itself to stand up against the factors pulling it backwards, and to find an appropriate way towards the realization of peace and social progress which all the peoples of the world strongly aspire today.

We in Yugoslavia are convinced that the new independent states which have emerged or are emerging from the ruins of the outdated colonial system, will be one of the chief forces in that respect. The voice of the newly independent peoples has in this age of ours and at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly itself, caused colonialism to suffer the most powerful blows which will contribute to its complete elimination from international relations very soon. The fact that the number of members of the United Nations has almost doubled, and the role which the new independent states of Africa and Asia play in international life, gives us the right to assert that humanity is on the way to a brighter future, the fulfilment of lasting, peaceful cooperation between all peoples and states.

Of course there are still many obstacles to peace and progress which can be overcome only with mutual effort on the part of all peaceloving nations. First of all I have in mind here the problem of disarmament on whose successful and effective settlement depends the fate of the world. There is no doubt that General and complete disarmament is the only solution which mankind, under the condition of prospects of being annihilated in a modern war, has at its disposal. Yugoslavia has voiced and will continue to voice its support in favour of such disarmament, because she believes that the annihilation of mankind can in no event be an acceptable alternative. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the United Nations organize its forces with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament. The states following the policy of coexistence are conscious of the responsibility which all countries of the world have in that respect, and I am certain that they will continue to put all their efforts into strengthening the new forces and states of the world, in the interest of creating better conditions for peace and equal international relations. These conditions inevitably include organized international economic aid to underdeveloped countries, with the intention of removing the imbalance in the economic development of the world. This assistance represent one of the basic elements for the consolidation of world peace.

Consistent in her policy of active coexistence and cooperation with all countries, Yugoslavia will extend her assistance to the United Nations in the future as well, and will exert all her efforts so that equal and comprehensive cooperation between all peoples and states, large and small, regardless of the race they belong to or the continents on which they live, may be realized in conformity with the United Nations Charter."



## Meetings and Talks

### AT GOVERNMENT LEVEL

**Slavko Komar Visits U. S. A. and Canada.** — Dr Slavko Komar, member of the Federal Executive Council and its Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry left at the beginning of October on a visit to the US Secretary of Agriculture. Dr Komar will subsequently visit Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture. During his stay in the USA Dr. Komar will learn of the latest developments, and achievements in agriculture, and discuss the exchange of experiences in the future.

**Guests from Venezuela.** A parliamentary delegation from Venezuela, headed by the President of Congress Rigoberto Enrico Svera, arrived in Yugoslavia on October 15. During their fortnights stay the Venezuelan parliamentarians held talks with the President of the Federal People's Assembly and toured several Yugoslav cities. On the eve of their departure the distinguished guests from Venezuela were received by President Tito.

**Delegation of Canadian Senate in Yugoslavia.** A delegation of the Canadian senate, headed by Mr. Mark Bruen, President of the Senate, arrived in Belgrade on October 17 on a two-days visit. The Canadian senators were received by Petar Stambolic, President of the Federal People's Assembly.

### AT TRADE UNION LEVEL

**Rumanian Trade Union Congress.** Dragi Stamenković, Vice-President of the Central Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions and President of the Republican Council of Serbian Trade Unions, attended the Fourth Congress of the Rumanian Trade Unions, held from October 26 to October 29 this year.

**Visit to Britain.** A delegation of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Transport and Postal Workers' Union visited Great Britain in the second half of October as guest of the British Postal Workers' Union.

**Meeting in Havana.** The meeting of the International Trade Union Committee of Solidarity with the Algerian People and workers which was held in Havana from October 16 to October 20, was attended by Aser Deleon, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia.

### OTHER CONTACTS

**International Journalists' Meeting.** The International Meeting of Journalists, held in Baden near Vienna from October 18 to October 22 was attended by a delegation of the Yugoslav Journalists' Federation in the capacity of observers.

**Burmese Cooperative Functionaries in Yugoslavia.** The President and Vice-President of the Burmese Cooperative Union visited Yugoslavia from October 15 to October 21 as guests of the Central Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia. During their stay in this country the Burmese guests visited some cooperative organizations in Serbia proper and Vojvodina, and held talks with representatives of the Central Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia.

## Negotiations and Agreements

### THE ECONOMY

**Ljubo Babić in Athens.** A delegation of Yugoslav economic representatives, members of the Mixed Greek-Yugoslav Committee of Chambers, headed by Ljubo Babić, member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Yugoslav Foreign Trade Chamber, visited Athens from October 21 to October 26. Measures pertaining to the implementation of the recently concluded agreement on Yugoslav-Greek economic cooperation and commodity exchange were considered.

CUT OFF AND MAIL

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**Session of Yugoslav-Italian Commission.** An agreement was signed in Ljubljana on October 20 on the session of the Permanent Yugoslav-Italian Commission for the implementation of the Videm Agreement on small border traffic. The agreement provide for greater liberality in the issuing of the necessary documents and various other facilities in small border traffic.

**Trade with West Germany.** Talks were held in Cologne during October between representatives of the Yugoslav Chamber of Industry and the West German Industries Federation, on cooperation and commodity exchange in the sphere of industry.

**Yugoslav-Indian Negotiations.** Negotiations were opened in Belgrade on October 18 between the economic delegations of India and Yugoslavia. The aim of these talks is to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and study the possibilities of broadening commodity exchange.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

**Convention with Rumania.** The talks held in Belgrade ended on October 18 with the signing of a convention on the extension of legal assistance in civic and criminal cases between Yugoslavia and Rumania.

**Agreement on exchanges of electric power.** An agreement on the use of electric power was signed in Athens on October 21 between the Yugoslav electric power association and the Greek electrical company.

#### CULTURE

**Cultural Delegation of the United Arab Republic in Yugoslavia.** After a visit to Ljubljana, Zagreb and Sarajevo, a cultural delegation of the United Arab Republic, headed by the Minister of Education of the Egyptian Province, arrived in Belgrade. The delegation, which will have talks with the Yugoslav representatives on the cultural exchanges programme for 1961 and sign an agreement, was received by Krste Crvenkovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and Secretary for Education and culture.

## News in Brief

### ECONOMY

**Agriculture.** Wheat and rye production totaled 380,000 wagon-loads in 1960 as against 157,000 wagon-loads in 1954. While the socialist sector of agriculture (large scale collective farms) accounted for only 27 per cent of the land harvested, its share in the total wheat yield amounted to almost 40 per cent. Average yields on the large scale collective farms and cooperatives ranged between 30.6 metric centners, and 21.9 metric centners per hectare on the land cultivated jointly by the cooperatives and individual peasants, while the average was only 14.4 metric centners on the individual peasant holdings.

**Livestock farming.** At the beginning of the year numbers of livestock were 9 per cent higher in Yugoslavia than at the beginning of 1958, while the number of pigs had increased by 46 per cent. Meat production in 1960 will be 32 per cent higher than in 1957.

**General consumption.** About 20 per cent more consumer goods are available on the Yugoslav retail market this year than in 1959. Only 0.20 kilograms of various electrical household appliances were purchased per every 1000 persons in 1953. This ration was increased to 665 kilograms in 1960. Textiles and shoes sales were 130 percent higher this year than in 1953. Imports of some consumer goods, particularly of fashionable clothes and other novelties are very lively having increased by an average 20 to 30 percent annually.

**Imports — Exports.** 119 billion dinars worth of goods were exported from Yugoslavia during January-September 1960 or over 18 billion dinars more than in the corresponding period last year. Yugoslavia exported 5,126 tons of copper products valued at 1.52 billion dinars in the first half of 1960 or over 1000 tons more than in the corresponding period last year.

**Transportation.** Transportation via the port of Rijeka in the

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Northern Adriatic amounted to 1,054,000 tons of freight during January-September this year. It is estimated that over 200,000 tons of goods exported or imported by the Danubian countries will be transported via Rijeka until the end of the year.

#### OTHER NEWS

**Electronics Fair.** A total of 109 exhibitors from 18 countries took part in the Seventh International "Contemporary Electronics" Fair in Ljubljana. The number of exhibitors was almost double that of last year.

**Building Industries Fair.** Over three hundred Yugoslav and foreign exhibitors took part in the First International Building Industries Fair held from October 15 to 25 in Belgrade.

**Book Fair.** The Fifth International Book Fair was opened in Belgrade on October 20. Besides 83 Yugoslav publishing houses, 63 foreign publishers took part in this exhibition. Foreign publishing firms booked 56 stalls as compared to 39 last year.

**Health Insurance.** The farm health insurance scheme which is now being introduced in Yugoslavia will cover 9 or 10 million people. Health insurance will soon be extended also to private craftsmen so that about 17.5 million persons or almost the total Yugoslav population will be entitled to free health service by the end of the year. The number of beds in Yugoslav hospitals is increasing from day to day. There are over 90,000 beds at present or 68,000 more than in 1939.

**Employment.** The number of employed persons in Yugoslavia at the beginning of 1960 was three and a half times more than in the pre-war period. Most of the new labour force has been absorbed by the economy. The rapid rise of employment has not had a negative effect on the increase of labour productivity. In the socialist sector of the economy productivity rose 2.2 percent between 1952 and 1956 and 5.7 percent between 1957 and 1960.

**Films.** Yugoslav films will be shown in some Asian countries for the first time this year. Forty three feature and documentary films will be shown in Burma, fifteen in Indonesia and two in Japan. A distributing agency in Singapore has bought several Yugoslav motion pictures with distribution rights for the entire Far East except Japan. Negotiations are in progress on the sale of Yugoslav films to Thailand and Cambodia.

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PRODUCE

zinc concentrates with 50—52 per cent of zinc and lead concentrates with 68—70 per cent of lead.

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## Political Diary

October 17 The Ideological-Political Commission of the Federal Committee of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia convened. The agenda covered certain problems pertaining to the methods and substance of the political work carried out by the organizations of the Socialist Alliance in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

October 21 The Committee for the Organization of Government and Administration of the Federal People's Assembly examined a draft Law on the press and information. Bogdan Osolnik, Secretary for Information of the Federal Executive Council replied to deputies' questions in connection with the proposed Law.

October 23 A mass meeting was held in Valjevo (Serbia) and a monument to the Valjevo revolutionary fighters unveiled. Edvard Kardelj, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, made a speech on various problems concerning social, economic and political system.

October 25 In a statement made in connection with the Fifteenth Anniversary of the United Nations Organization, President Tito stressed that peace can be preserved and constructive international cooperation assured only through the United Nations.

October 27 The Presidium of the Central Yugoslav Trade Union Council convened, and Svetozar Vukmanović, President of the Council, submitted a report on his trip to Ghana and Morocco.

October 28 The session of the Federal Peoples Assembly ended after hearing a report by Dr Herbert Kraus, Secretary for Public Health of the Federal Executive Council, on the Draft Law on the organization of health services; Hasan Brkić, Secretary for Industry of the Federal Executive Council reported on the Draft Law on patents and technical inventions, and Bogdan Osolnik, Secretary for Information of the Federal Executive Council spoke on the Draft Law on the press and other media of information. The Assembly adopted all three legislative proposals.

## Our Current Account

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## Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CONTENTS:

Constructive Activity of Non-Aligned Countries at XV Session of U. N. General Assembly — <i>Leo Mates</i> .....	1
Further Comments on Balkan Cooperation — <i>M. M.</i> .....	3
Labour Party at the Cross-Roads — <i>Milorad Mijović</i> .....	4
The British Commonwealth and South Africa — <i>John Hatch</i> .....	6
Yugoslav People's Republic Montenegro — <i>N. Opačić</i> .....	8
The Economic Development of Montenegro After the Second World War — <i>Dušan Brajušković</i> .....	9
Education, Culture, Health and Social Services in Montenegro — <i>Miladin Perović</i> .....	12
Development and Prospects of Tourism in Montenegro — <i>Dragiša Maksimović</i> .....	14
President Tito's Statement on the United Nations Day .....	24
Meetings and Talks .....	25
Negotiations and Agreement .....	25
News in Brief .....	26
Political Diary .....	28

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